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BIRTH CERTIFICATE SECURITIZATION
WHY IT'S A MYTH

1st August 2026

An Analytical Report on the Historical Foundations, Pseudolegal Architecture, and Regulatory Realities of Redemption Ideology

Executive Summary

The assertion that birth certificates function as financial securities, warehouse receipts, or monetized negotiable instruments is a persistent legal myth originating from the "Redemption Movement." Proponents argue that the United States government monetized human citizens to back public debt following the suspension of the gold standard in 1933.

This report deconstructs the theoretical framework of birth certificate securitization, analyzes its core claims against established legal and financial mechanisms (such as the Uniform Commercial Code, statutory personhood, and Treasury accounting), and examines the regulatory, civil, and criminal penalties associated with attempting to deploy these pseudolegal strategies.

1. Historical and Theoretical Foundations of Redemption Ideology

The assertion that a birth certificate functions as a financial security or a high-value negotiable instrument originates from a legal theory known broadly as the **Redemption Movement**.

1.1 Monetary Policy Context

The historical anchor of this theory is the explicit suspension of the gold standard within the United States following **House Joint Resolution 192 in 1933**. Proponents of redemption ideology argue that when the federal government unbacked the national currency from metallic commodities, it transitioned the monetary system from a substance-based economy to a credit-based framework supported by human productive capacity.

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Within private legal circles and fringe legal theory, this structural economic shift was interpreted not merely as an adjustment of monetary policy, but as the direct monetization of biological human beings.

1.2 The "Strawman" Concept

Under this theoretical framework, the registration of a live birth is viewed as the monetization of private human labor:

- **Creation of the Legal Persona:** Proponents assert that the state creates a legal persona—often referred to as the *"strawman"* or *"decedent estate"*—distinguishable from the biological human being.
- **The Document as Receipt:** The birth certificate is characterized by redemption theorists as the title or warehouse receipt to this legal persona.
- **Early Precedents & Formalization:** Early conceptualizations surfaced in public record cases such as *Lodi v. Lodi* (1981), wherein an individual attempted to sue his own legal identity as a beneficiary while serving process upon the Internal Revenue Service. By the late 1990s, figures such as Roger Elvick formalized the "strawman" doctrine, claiming that every birth certificate is registered with the U.S. Department of the Treasury to back public debt, creating a hidden bank account containing millions of dollars in capital value.

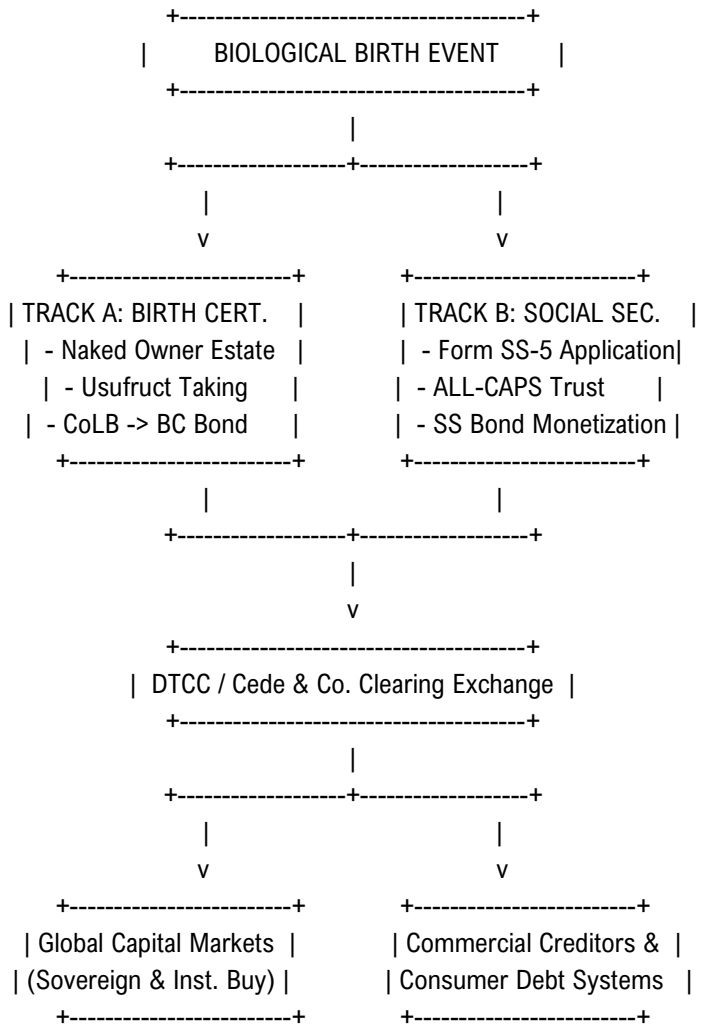
1.3 The Core Fallacy

The persistent appeal of this framework relies on a conflation of legitimate financial securitization practices with public administrative records. While the modern global economy relies heavily on asset-backed securities and original issue discount (OID) instruments, redemption ideology misapplies the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), agency law, and institutional tax structures to assert that public identity documents can be "reclaimed" to discharge private financial liabilities.

2. Deconstruction of the Uniform Securitization Scheme Model

To understand the operational mechanics asserted by redemption literature, one must examine the theoretical framework known as the **Uniform Securitization Scheme Map**. This conceptual model outlines how legal identities, vital statistics records, and Social Security records are alleged to be converted into financial instruments, securitized, and traded across global clearing houses.

The architecture is divided into two parallel pathways: **Track A (Birth Certificate Track)** and **Track B (Social Security Track)**, both operating under the clearing umbrella of Cede & Co. and the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC).



2.1 Track A: The Birth Certificate Securitization Flow

1. **Creation of Estate & Usufruct Taking:** At biological birth, a "New Private Estate" is created where the infant is the "Naked Owner" (holding underlying equitable rights without administrative control). Upon completion of the Hospital Birth Record (HBR), statutory usufruct taking occurs, allowing the state to act as "Usufructuary" over future economic output, establishing an administrative ledger balancing Accounts Receivable against Accounts Payable to maintain a net-zero balance:

$$\text{AR} \mid \text{AP} = 0$$

2. **Federal Registration:** The formal Certificate of Live Birth (CoLB) establishes the individual as the theoretical "Secured Party." The asset is transferred to federal authority via the State Foreign Birth Certificate (SFBC) mechanism and logged as a Treasury sub-account.
3. **Monetization & Market Integration:** The Federal Reserve converts the Treasury sub-account into a tradeable "BC Bond." The bond is deposited into the Depository Trust Company (DTC) under nominee entity Cede & Co., cleared via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), and sold to secondary market institutional investors (e.g., Vanguard, Fidelity, sovereign foreign nations).

2.2 Track B: The Social Security Securitization Flow

1. **Application & Fiduciary Execution:** The process begins when an individual or parent executes Form SS-5 (Application for a Social Security Card). The applicant assumes the capacity of "Surety" and "Fiduciary" for an artificial commercial trust rendered in all-capital letters (e.g., JOHN HENRY DOE).
2. **Monetization & Credit Extensions:** The Social Security trust is monetized into an "SS Bond" by the Federal Reserve and ledgered onto the DTC exchange. Commercial creditors (mortgage lenders, credit card companies, utility providers) interface with this pool to extend consumer credit lines.
3. **Account Token & Revenue Flow:** The physical Social Security card serves as an account access token. As the individual works, wage withholdings and income taxes collected by the IRS flow back into the ledger to service the underlying commercial debt architecture.

2.3 System Node Reference Table

Node #	Component Name	System Level	Primary Legal & Accounting Function
1	New Private Estate	Living Person	Holds underlying equitable title as Naked Owner; source of future yield.
2	Hospital Birth Record (HBR)	Municipal / Medical	Triggers statutory usufruct taking; registers physical birth event.
3	State / Usufructuary	State Government	Exercises usufruct rights; maintains balanced account $\text{AR} \mid \text{AP} = 0$.

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4	Certificate of Live Birth (CoLB)	Individual Rights	Establishes individual's theoretical status as Secured Party and Entitlement Holder.
5	State Foreign Birth Certificate	Intermediate State	Transfers regional asset interest toward federal registration.
6	U.S. Treasury Sub-Account	Federal Government	Registers birth certificate as an administrative sub-account of the U.S.
7	Federal Reserve (BC Bond)	Central Bank	Monetizes Treasury sub-account into a BC Bond for fractional reserve expansion.
8	DTC / NSCC (BC Track)	Clearing Depository	Manages securities exchange ledgering under nominee Cede & Co.
9	Institutional Investors	Global Markets	Institutional funds and foreign nations purchasing government securities.
10	Form SS-5 Application	Individual Action	Execution where individual assumes capacity of Surety/Fiduciary.
11	Social Security Administration	Federal Agency	Establishes ALL-CAPS trust account with zero-balanced ledger.
12	Federal Reserve (SS Bond)	Central Bank	Converts Social Security trust asset into tradeable SS Bond.
13	DTC / NSCC (SS Track)	Clearing Depository	Exchanges and ledgers SS Bonds as commercial credit assets.
14	Commercial Creditors	Private Sector	Mortgage, credit, and utility providers drawing from the financialized trust.
15	Social Security Card	Individual Token	Physical identification serving as access token to the trust account.
16	IRS / Tax Collection	Federal Revenue	Collects withholdings and tax liabilities to balance commercial account ledgers.

3. Mechanics of Claimed "Setoff" and Redemption Remedies

Redemption ideology posits that the Uniform Securitization Scheme can be reversed to discharge personal commercial liabilities through specific administrative processes.

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3.1 Administrative "Setoff"

The primary mechanism claimed is **Setoff**. Theorists argue that because Social Security accounts are unpledged financial assets maintained on public ledgers, private individuals are not personally liable for public debts. By issuing written instructions directing the Social Security trust (Node 11) to transmit funds directly to commercial assessors, the individual attempts to balance the ledger ($\text{AR} \mid \text{AP} = 0$) without expending earned fiat currency.

3.2 UCC Article 8 & 9 Presentments and "Accepted for Value" (A4V)

A secondary mechanism relies on UCC Article 8 and Article 9 filings:

- Theorists assert the birth certificate is a registered certificated security held in a constructive *Cestui Que Vie* trust.
- Proponents endorse a copy of the birth certificate with phrases like **"Accepted for Value" (A4V)** and return it to the State Registrar.
- This is falsely believed to force the custodian into the position of a "securities intermediary" under UCC Article 8, compelling them to discharge commercial claims against the strawman.

3.3 Treasury Direct Accounts (TDAs) and Fictitious Instruments

A third variant involves self-printed financial instruments:

- Theorists claim citizens possess a secret Treasury Direct Account (TDA) at the U.S. Department of the Treasury funded by their birth certificate.
- Based on this belief, individuals generate self-printed **sight drafts**, **bonded promissory notes**, or **bills of exchange** to submit to financial institutions, mortgage vendors, or government bodies to pay off real-world debts.

4. Technical Analysis of Fiduciary Architecture and Agency

A rigorous legal and financial analysis reveals fundamental structural errors in how redemption literature interprets public administrative records versus commercial credit assets.

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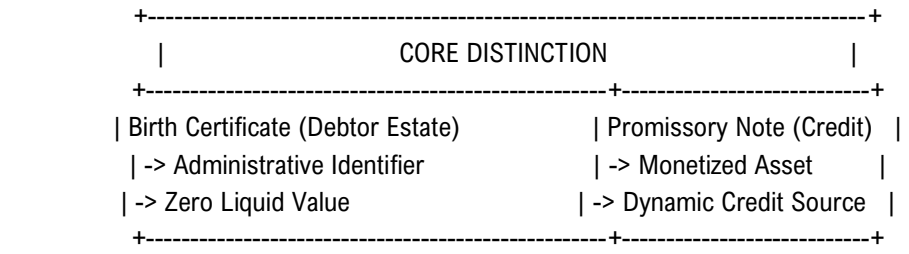
4.1 Legal Persona vs. Biological Person

Under statutory construction (e.g., the *Interpretation Act 1978*), the term "person" is a legal fiction encompassing corporations, trusts, and statutory entities, distinct from biological human beings.

- **Administrative Identifier:** The birth certificate merely registers the creation of this legal persona, enabling access to statutory property and commercial contracts.
- **Invalidity of IP/Security Claims:** Attempts to "copyright," "trademark," or file a UCC security interest in one's legal name are legally void because trademark rights accrue to the creator (the municipal state). Courts interpret such filings as an explicit admission of agency, cementing individual liability as beneficial owner and surety.

4.2 Administrative Container vs. Commercial Asset

Redemption theory suffers from a fundamental conflation: treating the administrative container (birth certificate) as a monetized financial asset.



Feature	The Birth Certificate (Debtor Estate)	The Promissory Note (Credit Source)
Legal Function	Establishes the legal persona / statutory entity.	Captures living human productive capacity via signature.
Operational Role	Administrative debtor / identified collateral.	Commercial asset / negotiable financial instrument.
Financial Nature	Public vital statistics record.	Original Issue Discount (OID) financial security.
Inherent Liquid Value	Zero liquid value; administrative identification only.	Dynamic liquid value generated by the signed obligation.
Banking Action	Identifies the obligor entity.	Generates *ex nihilo* credit expansion within commercial banks.
Jurisdictional Domain	Public Statutory / Municipal Law.	Private Commercial / Contract Law.

The actual creation of monetized credit occurs when an individual executes a commercial document (such as a promissory note or mortgage agreement). Under modern banking practices and precedents like the *Bills of Exchange Act 1882*, executing a promissory note generates a negotiable instrument *ex nihilo*, which financial institutions monetize and assign CUSIP numbers.

4.3 The Myth of the Treasury as Nominee Trustee

Redemption literature incorrectly asserts that the Secretary of the Treasury acts as a private fiduciary or nominee trustee holding secret cash balances for individuals. This misconstrues the holder in due course (HDC) doctrine and IRS Publication 1212 rules:

- **Definition of Nominee:** Under IRS Publication 1212, a "nominee" is a broker, bank, or middleman holding debt instruments for a beneficial owner and receiving OID income.
- **Role of Treasury:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury is **not** a nominee for individual borrowers; it is a public repository receiving remitted tax funds via Form 945 reporting.
- **Absence of Mutual Assent:** Because the Treasury holds no underlying private depository accounts for citizens, presentments such as sight drafts, A4V endorsements, and UCC filings fail immediately due to a complete absence of mutual assent and depository backing.

Entity Identity	Technical System Role	Structural Relation to the Individual
Commercial Bank	Nominee / Withholding Agent	Direct counterparty in credit creation via monetization of signed notes.
Employer	Withholding Agent	Captures labor output credit and remits statutory wage withholdings.
U.S. Treasury	Public Repository / Master Ledger	Receiver of remitted taxes via Form 945; holds public master records.
Living Individual	Economic Source / Beneficial Owner	Originator of financial credit via signature; often inactive on public ledgers.

5. Statutory Realities, Administrative Enforcement, and Federal Law

Federal regulatory bodies, revenue agencies, and law enforcement agencies explicitly classify birth certificate redemption schemes as legally baseless and fraudulent.

5.1 Official Treasury and Federal Reserve Positions

The Bureau of the Fiscal Service (U.S. Department of the Treasury) provides explicit guidance regarding these claims:

1. Birth certificates have **no monetary value** and cannot be used as financial instruments, collateral, or securities.
2. The U.S. Treasury **does not maintain secret depository accounts**, TreasuryDirect accounts, or strawman trusts for individual citizens.
3. TreasuryDirect accounts must be funded directly by the account holder using standard financial instruments or bank deposits.
4. Drafts, checks, or promissory notes drawn on birth certificate or Social Security numbers are **fraudulent** and will be rejected by Federal Reserve Banks.

Warning from Regulatory Bodies: The Federal Reserve Board of Governors and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) routinely issue fraud alerts instructing financial institutions to reject redemption documents and report individuals presenting them to federal law enforcement.

5.2 Internal Revenue Code Penalties & Frivolous Tax Positions

Under **Section 6702 of the Internal Revenue Code** (Public Law 109-432), the IRS assesses a mandatory **$5,000 civil penalty** for filing frivolous tax returns or submissions.

Pursuant to IRS Notice 2010-33, prohibited frivolous positions include:

- Asserting non-taxable status based on a separate "strawman" identity.
- Utilizing Form 1099-OID to draw funds from purported Treasury accounts.
- Filing Form 56 (Notice Concerning Fiduciary Relationship) seeking to name government officials as private fiduciaries.
- Submitting zero-income tax returns or claiming inflated withholding refunds based on fictitious OID calculations.

5.3 Criminal Statutes and Enforcement

Submitting fictitious instruments carries severe criminal penalties under federal law:

- **18 U.S.C. § 514 (Fictitious Obligations):** Makes it a federal felony to utter, pass, issue, or present any false or fictitious instrument purporting to be a valid security or financial instrument issued under the authority of the U.S. or a state government.
- **Investigative Agencies:** The U.S. Secret Service and IRS Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI) actively prosecute violations under **18 U.S.C. § 514**, **18 U.S.C. § 287** (False Claims), and **18 U.S.C. § 1341** (Mail Fraud), regularly securing felony convictions, imprisonment, and financial restitution orders.

6. Judicial Precedents and Practical Outcomes

Federal appellate and district courts uniformly reject birth certificate securitization and strawman defenses, classifying them as pseudolegal and completely devoid of merit.

6.1 Summary of Key Judicial Precedents

Case Citation	Legal Argument Attempted	Judicial Finding & Legal Outcome
***Lodi v. Lodi* (1981)**	Litigant sued his own legal persona/beneficiary using his birth certificate to claim estate control.	**Dismissed** for failure to state a claim; established early precedent against self-suing strawman litigation.
***United States v. Anderson* (2011)**	Defendant attempted to discharge mortgage debt by claiming mortgage payments were withheld OID income.	**Conviction affirmed**; ordered full refund clawbacks and sentenced to a lengthy federal prison term.
***United States v. Brekke* (2013)**	Promoted OID redemption schemes and fake Treasury drafts to discharge customer debts.	**Convicted** of conspiracy to steal government money; sentenced to **144 months (12 years)** in federal prison.
***United States v. Heath* (2014)**	Filed false Form 1099-OID returns to reclaim claimed "abandoned credit" from government accounts.	**Convicted** of submitting false claims against the United States under federal tax fraud statutes.
***United States v. Barber* (2015)**	Issued "Bonded Promissory Notes" drawn on Treasury accounts to satisfy private home mortgage debts.	**Convicted** of mailing fictitious financial instruments with intent to defraud under 18 U.S.C. § 514.

6.2 The "Executor De Son Tort" Litigation Trap

Redemption literature frequently advises litigants to refuse BAR-admitted legal representation, appoint the presiding judge as a "trustee," and present birth certificates or UCC-1 filings while claiming status as "General Executor" or "Secured Party Creditor."

Courts recognize this tactic as a fatal procedural error:

- **Unauthorized Intermeddler:** Attempting to commandeer administrative authority places the litigant in the legal position of an ***executor de son tort***—an unauthorized intermeddler acting without legal authority.
- **Personal Liability:** Under common law and statutory principles, an *executor de son tort* forfeits procedural protections and becomes personally liable for all debts, taxes, and penalties assessed against the estate.
- **Resulting Penalties:** Rather than dismissing the case, this strategy leads directly to summary judgments, contempt of court charges, immediate incarceration, or court-ordered psychiatric evaluations.

7. Synthesis & Conclusion

The claim that a birth certificate is a negotiable security capable of discharging private commercial debt represents a fundamental misinterpretation of administrative law, monetary policy, and financial securitization:

1. **Administrative vs. Financial:** A birth certificate is an administrative vital statistic record creating a legal persona. It possesses no intrinsic liquid value, contains no secret Treasury funds, and cannot function as a negotiable instrument under the UCC.
2. **True Credit Origin:** The actual source of monetized credit in modern banking is the living individual's signature on negotiable commercial contracts (such as promissory notes), not public registration records.
3. **Legal Consequences:** Attempting redemption remedies—such as A4V endorsements, TDA sight drafts, UCC-1 filings against government officials, or fictitious 1099-OID tax returns—leads to administrative fines, mandatory $5,000 civil tax penalties under IRC § 6702, asset liens, and severe federal felony imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. § 514.

Compliance within the legal and monetary framework requires strict adherence to statutory law, valid contract execution, and established tax reporting practices.